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EDMONTON, ALTA.

IRMA TIMES

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Circulating Throughout Jarrow, Kinsella, Orbindale, Zoldavara, Fabyan, Clark Manor, and Irma District.

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Irma District is one of the best farming districts in the West. Good soil, good water, good grass, natural gas and Good Oil. Good railroad facilities and good people. Buy for your district. Plenty of good farming development.
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The Oil Age and Its Demands

Just as coal gradually took the place of wood and charcoal a few centuries ago, so to-day we see coal being replaced by the substitution of oil and its products. Each year finds its new quota of oil burning locomotives, steamships and warships. In 1920 the United States navy bid for 5,000,000 barrels of oil. So great had the demand exceeded the supply that she was only offered 666,000 barrels. Great as is the demand of ocean vessels, we find a still greater demand among modern industries and railways. The enormous increase in tractors, motor trucks, automobiles and aeroplanes, used by modern nations is taxing the oil producers of the world to the limit. Unless the supply increases in proportion to the demand, the price of gasoline will gradually rise until it is only within the reach of the wealthy class. If this be the case modern industrial progress will have to be curtailed until such time as a cheaper motive power is discovered.

In the U. S. A. for the past thirty years the average yearly increase in demand has been 8.54 per cent. the estimated duration of the U. S. A. supply at current rate of consumption will be 18 years.

The U. S. A. produces about 400,000,000 barrels annually, which is twice as much as is produced by the rest of the world. Besides this the U. S. A. imports yearly about 60,000,000 barrels from Mexico. The requirements of the British Empire are about 6,000,000 tons. Since the war the British interests have awakened to the fact that Great Britain must avail herself of every opportunity to seek new oil fields in different parts of the world which as yet are not developed. In Canada we find the production of crude oil at the small figure of about 200,000 barrels annually, of which 90 per cent is produced in Ontario.

Many of the Ontario wells are showing signs of drying up. Canada has ten oil refineries, which use annually about 300,000,000 gallons of crude oil of which over 90 per cent is imported. Besides this Canada imports annually about \$50,000,000 dollars worth of petroleum and its products. Canada to-day is at the mercy of the United States for her oil supplies, while the American's themselves are feeling the tremendous drain on her own resources by rapidly increasing consumption.

OIL

A generation ago the world felt the intense demand for more elbow room. All eyes were turned to Canada to supply that need. An unpeopled wilderness was in a comparatively short time turned into a rich and prosperous country, populated by thousands of energetic and ambitious people. At these times when the world is groping for new oil resources, eyes are being turned to Western Canada, especially, the province of Alberta. Why shouldn't they? The Rocky Mountains and the western plains of the U. S. A. emerged and developed under the same geological process as the Rocky Mountains and western plains of Canada. The strata and formations are practically the same from the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Mackenzie River. In northern Alberta there are enormous tar seepages which evidence an up-welling of petroleum, unequalled elsewhere in the world. In the south from Texas to Mexico we have the largest producing wells in the world. Recently oil has been discovered in paying quantities just south of the Canadian boundary in the state of Montana. To-day Alberta is being examined by geologists from all parts of the world. Much time and money has been spent in cautious investigation while thousands of acres are already under the control of large oil producing companies. That these investigations and investments foreshadow the discovery of great reservoirs of oil there seems but little doubt. The Imperial Oil company have already spent enormous sums of money, in western Canada, for which it seems they are soon about to receive their reward. This company have already started fourteen wells outside of the Fort Norman field. While other wells have been closed down, is working full speed ahead in the Irma field. Their equipment at the well on the Battle River east of Irma is of the most modern type, being a heavy rotary rig which was imported from Wyoming last fall. It is the largest oil rig ever shipped into Canada, and is making a record as far as drilling in western Canada is concerned. Gas is piped from the Grattan well seven miles southwest of the location, this is used to heat the three large boilers, bunk houses, etc. The necessity for discovering an oil supply in Canada as a natural resource of wealth, rather than any details of plans in the company's own explorations, was emphasized at the annual meeting of the Imperial Oil Co. held in Toronto a few weeks ago. With this aim in view it is hoped that their efforts in the Irma field will be successful.

OIL NEWS

"WATCH THE IMPERIAL."

(Contributed)

To be or not to be; that is the question. Very few who have devoted any attention to the matter have any doubt whatever in respect to the ultimate discovery of oil in the Alberta field. Their hesitation is rather in regard to the prospect of such a discovery at a comparatively early date. The question is not, indeed, one which interests those only who have a direct financial stake in the shape of shares or leases in this or that promising district. The finding of oil anywhere in the Edmonton area, must be a tremendous stimulus to the general prosperity owing to the consequent abundance of work and the influx of capital. It would be most welcome to all as throwing oil on the waters of our sadly troubled financial conditions. One would, in fact, have to change our commonest figures of speech; the cloud would not belined with silver, but with oil.

At the present time attention seems to centre chiefly upon the Battle River district and the operations of the Imperial Oil Company, and it is quite easy to understand the keen interest which is taken in every statement as to the progress of those operations. The company have clearly shown their confidence in this field. They have given proof of the faith that is in them by the expenditure of large sums of money and by the continuance of their efforts to develop the field. Men so astute, and so well advised by the most skillful experts as those who are in control of the Imperial Oil Company do not spend two hundred thousand dollars—and continue to spend—unless they are pretty well satisfied that their faith will be justified by events, and their outlay reimbursed manifold. They are thoroughly equipped for their present work, and its location in the bend of the river and close to the railway is well chosen and convenient. A derelict some twenty-four feet in height, marks the spot where their labors are in progress. Their drilling apparatus is of course of the best obtainable and we understand the present drill is capable of penetrating practically any formation and going down from fifty to one hundred feet a day, according to the resistance encountered. Gas has been piped from the vast supplies in the neighborhood to be used as a motive force, and the temporary suspension of the work owing to a shortage of water has now been overcome for all time by piping from the river.

It is felt by those who have been watching the work carried on with such earnestness of purpose, such perfected machinery and such expert skill, that results must be attained before long. Those, too, who are most conversant with the facts, are very sanguine as to the character of the results to be attained. With much learned talk of anticlimax they buttress their opinion of the very promising indications and the virtual certainty of success. "Watch the Imperial," they say, "for some sensational developments within the next two months." The writer has absolutely no claim to the character of an expert—he is not, alas even the happy possessor of lease or share. He cannot, therefore, properly appreciate the geological jargon, of the value of such sanguine hopes. Judging by and large, however, taking into account all he has seen and heard, he is disposed to echo this advice and say, "Watch the Imperial."

At the risk of repetition, it may be suggested once more that it is not only the interests of the Imperial Oil company that are involved. The realization of the potential wealth of a great oil field does not merely mean much to them; it is of vast importance to the whole community, and each member of that community has, therefore, reason to wish them much and speedy luck. It is almost impossible to estimate the importance to us of the success of their efforts. This must be recognised even by those who watch with the most jealous eye the operations of the "big companies." The writer may be wrong but he is at least inclined to think that pluck, skill and persevering confidence, wherever shown by an individual or company, deserve their reward. He is disposed to give due credit to the Imperial Oil company, and to the older companies like the Grattan and Battle River companies—

with which, by the way, the Imperial Oil company has a working agreement—for maintaining the struggle to develop what would no doubt, be a source of great profit to them, but would also be of incalculable benefit to the entire community. In that spirit he would again advise everybody to "Watch the Imperial," and trust that the sanguine hopes expressed may be fully realized.—Bulletin.

ACCIDENT AT BIG WELL

DELAYS THE DRILLING

Apparently the crew at the Imperial Oil Co.'s well north of Fabyan have not made much hole during the last week. About the middle of last week something happened to one of the pumps, or the couplings and it was necessary to shut down till the repairs arrived. When this accident happened they expected to be able to get started up again by the end of the week. However, we understand that Saturday the gas pressure appeared to be getting weak. This was traced to a broken coupling along the pipe line. In order to repair the break it was necessary to turn the gas off at the Grattan well and put in a new coupling. On account of the temperature ranging around 40 below zero at the time, and no provisions made for communicating between the two wells considerable time was taken up without gas to keep up steam. However everything was put in good shape on Tuesday and the drill at last reports was going full force ahead. No definite information can be obtained from any one at the well. But we think we are safe in saying that the drill is past 1600 feet, and that the indications are very promising. There is a rumor around Irma that indications of oil can be seen along the pipe line where leaks in the pipe have allowed small amounts of oil to escape with the gas.

NEWS FROM THE BIG ROTARY

Drilling at the Imperial Oil company's well north of Fabyan has been delayed nearly a week on account of a break in the gas main. This was repaired by Tuesday night and the men are back at work.

MOVE MADE TO SECURE GAS SUPPLY FOR VIKING

At a meeting held Saturday afternoon in Cooke's hall of the citizens of Viking and district, with representatives from the Viking Co-operative Creamery, Hospital Board, U. F. A. Board of Trade, School Board, and business men in general of the town, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, that whereas the town of Viking and district is situated in the heart of the Viking Gas Field, and, whereas, certain companies are now endeavoring to secure monopoly rights of the gas in this field which might deprive Viking of the use of this valuable natural resource,

"Therefore, we respectfully request the Federal Government when granting a lease or reserve of leases to any company or corporation, to reserve a clause in the contract which will guarantee a sufficient supply of gas to the Village of Viking and district at a price fixed by an arbitration board satisfactory to all parties concerned."

This request is made in view of the fact that it has been the misfortune of other small towns where a gas field existed to be deprived of this natural resource when it was piped to a large city or centre.

The above resolution was sent to Hon. Chas. Stewart, minister of the interior, also the deputy minister of the interior, W. T. Lucas, M. P., for Victoria, and Premier Greenfield, of Alberta, with the object of enlisting their support in the matter.

Messrs. Fitzmaurice, Porter, Collison and Thunell were appointed as a committee to bring the matter to the attention of the government and our representatives.

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4 lbs. Choice Beans for	25c
3 lbs Siam Rice for	25c
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Good pink Salmon, 2 tins for	35c
Nice large Prunes per lb.	15c
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FINE ROSES FLOUR

Perhaps some as good but none better.

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IRMA,

ALBERTA

QUALITY MERCHANDISE

We have some money-saving opportunities here for you now. With three months of winter still ahead of us, it will pay you to make use of them.

MEN'S WORK SOX

Men's heavy German Sox grey in color, good weight, they were \$1.50

For 85c

Men's heavy double-knit Sox made of good serviceable wool yarn that sold at \$1.25 a pair

For 85c

Men's wool and cotton mixed work Sox that will give "good wear, reg. 50c for

2 Pair for 75c

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A big range of Men's Pullover Sweaters, V-neck and roll collars, all sizes and colors, reg. to \$8.00,

All the one price \$4.90

Children's Sweaters All at less than cost price.

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Cashmere hose at a bargain.

Good weight black cashmere Hose in black only, reg. 90c

65c

Extra quality fine wool cashmere Hose in all sizes both brown and black reg. \$1.50 for

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Men's Corduroy Vests sheepskin lined, a good warm vest reg. \$6.50, only two left at

\$4.50....

Men's Leather Jacket, knit collars and cuffs, full leather sleeves and mackinaw lined, a warm garment that sold for \$14.50, only two left at

\$9.75

J. C. McFarland COMPANY

Irma,

Alberta

How To Get Select Bacon Hogs From Present Breeding Stock

The following article by Mr. W. F. Stevens recently appeared in the Market Examiner, Calgary, and should be of interest to western farmers:

You ask for an opinion as to the probable success of the present campaign for greater pork production and especially greater bacon production. Before venturing to comply with your request, I will mention some of the things which are certain to prevent success or at least reduce the degree of success, that might otherwise be attained.

One is an unfavorable season such as that which followed the campaign for greater bacon production in the autumn of 1917 and the winter of 1918. A season such as that, when drought destroyed most of the crop in the south must necessarily be followed by large numbers of hogs coming to the market unimpaired and unfit for the export bacon trade.

Another important factor in the case will be the attitude which the farmers and packers assume towards each other; the extent to which each strives to understand the other's problems and sympathizes with his difficulties, will determine to a great degree whether or not Western Canada is to figure largely in the export bacon trade ten years hence.

If, the first time a farmer arrives on the market with a carload of hogs and finds that a large percentage of them are rejected as "select bacon," instead of trying to understand wherein they fall short of that standard and wherein his methods of feeding or growing are at fault, he immediately pronounces the whole business a fraud and a new device for deceiving the producer; or if the buyers for the packing companies, instead of explaining wherein the grower has failed, assumes a lofty air towards him when he seeks information and then undertakes to justify himself by calling all farmers a lot of bone-heads, who are incapable of getting the new idea—we will not get very far with our present campaign.

However assuming that the conditions are right, there will remain the necessity of our swine growers exercising judgment in selecting proper sires to mate with the females they now possess and displaying skill in growing and finishing the offspring.

The majority of swine growers will have to ask themselves three questions:

- What breed produces the best hog from the packer's standpoint?
- What breed is best suited to Western Canadian conditions and methods of growing?
- With what breed and type of sire must I mate the sows I now possess, in order to produce hogs that, with proper management, will be graded as select bacon when offered for sale?

There is no doubt that in the hands of men who understand growing them and under suitable conditions the Yorkshire comes nearest producing the best hog from the packer's viewpoint. The man who has females of this breeding, who knows the methods necessary to success in growing pigs of this breed and who is able to protect his animals against the ailments to which they are most subject—namely, sunburnt and cracked skins—should continue with them and he need not have any fears about where they will be classed.

A close second to the Yorkshires, from the packer's viewpoint, are the Tanworths. They have a slightly thicker and tougher skin than the Yorkshires, and therefore less likely to become sunburnt. This is a point in their favor from the standpoint of the grower—but they are perhaps the most restless and active of any of the breeds and this is a count against them.

Hamshires when properly grown, develop an excellent carcass for the bacon trade, and the grower who has females of Hamshires breeding can safely continue to keep his herd pure.

The same applies to the "bacon type" Berkshires. One point must be kept in mind when selecting animals of this breed for breeding purposes: In order to produce prime Wilshire bacon it is necessary that the layer of fat shall be of uniform thickness throughout the entire length of the back. The Berkshires, as a breed, have a tendency toward putting a somewhat heavier covering of fat over their shoulders than along the rest of their spine. In order to produce hogs that do not have this defect, it is necessary to select breeding stock that is smooth over the shoulders.

A large number of western farmers have for some years past been growing the thick, fat-backed variety of hogs, and they are naturally asking what breed of sire should be selected in order to secure the premium that

has been promised for animals of the bacon type?

The man who has grade Berkshire sows of fair length, should be able to produce bacon hogs by mating his sows with a boar of the longer type of the same breed.

A boar of Hampshire breeding will likewise throw pigs of good bacon conformation if bred to grade sows of fair length and depth of side.

But the farmer whose brood sows are of a pronounced short, thick type, such as the Duro-Jerseys, Poland Chinas, or the shorter type of Berkshires, should select a sire of a pronounced opposite type, if he wishes to grow hogs that will, with a reasonable degree of certainty, be graded as select bacon when offered for sale.

For this purpose he is limited in his choice to the Yorkshires and Tanworths. From the packer's standpoint the Yorkshire is to be preferred, because they have thin, white and tender skins. For these reasons a more attractive side of bacon can be produced from such a hog as is possible from a red, black or spotted one; besides, a white hog can be cleaned at a slightly less cost than a red or black one, this also causes him to be looked upon with favor by the packers. But from the standpoint of the grower, particularly the grower who runs his hogs in a pasture lot during the summer, the pigs from Yorkshire sires are not looked upon quite so favorably, because that thin, tender skin that is so much admired by the packer, renders them more liable to sunscalding, and that in turn to various kinds of skin disease.

Under Soviet Rule

Former Leading Black Sea Port Dead For All Practical Purposes

Odesa as seen today affords a striking index of Soviet rule writes a correspondent from that city to The London Daily Mail. Formerly one of the principal ports of the Black Sea, serving the vast grain growing areas of South and Southwestern Russia, it is now, for all practical purposes dead.

Its splendid harbor, well-equipped wharves and warehouses, its docks, its factories and chimneys, all give some idea of its past commercial value and grandeur. Today there can be counted upon the skyline fifty or more chimneys, all smokeless; in deed, few show signs of utility. The harbor which in 1914, was insufficient for the great number of ships serving the port, is now silent and empty except for the occasional official motor boat carrying the omnipresent Soviet control authority.

Throughout the city the innumerable Soviet officials bustling to and fro leave the impression that they are doing all the work in the world, but, as results can be judged only by what is achieved, little indeed is accomplished.

As an instance of this, a large container coal has lain alongside one vessel for twenty-four hours waiting to load, but as the foreman has not received permission to begin work fully twenty men are standing idly by awaiting orders which, more likely than not, some incompetent official has forgotten to issue.

Numerous incidents of a similar character could be quoted, all a striking moment to the futility of this regime, held out to the world for the betterment of humanity. Industry appears no longer to be the necessity of life, and tyranny, rampant and rabid, rules over all.

The spacious quays are grass-grown from lack of use and pigs, goats and fowls wander unchecked over the empty spaces, while the water-side is thronged with people whose sole occupation and interest are in fishing, reminiscent of some fishing competition at an English pleasure resort. The powerful cranes, standing gaunt and silent overhead bear eloquent testimony of the straits into which this city has fallen. If the ports are the nerve-centres of a country, what more can this mean than that the body is paralyzed and almost beyond hope of recovery.

Fewer Auto Fatalities

The record for automobile fatalities in Toronto for the eleven months of 1921, as compiled by the Safety League, shows a total of 45 such deaths on the streets of Toronto. This figure is a noticeable improvement over 1920, when there were 64, which means a reduction of 30 per cent. in fatalities, in spite of an increase of thousands of motor cars registered in Toronto in 1921. In the months of January to November, inclusive, 1919, there were 47 automobile deaths on the streets of Toronto.

There are more blind persons, it is estimated, in Spain than any other European race.

King of Denmark Regrets Kind Action

Found Man He Helped Was An Escaped Convict

An amusing story of the King of Denmark's recent visit to Greenland was recently told by M. Asgaard, of the Danish Legation, to members of the Danish Club in London.

On landing the yacht was approaching Greenland a dark speck became visible on the open sea. It proved to be a solitary Eskimo in his little kayak (native canoe). The Eskimo came on board and his loyalty in having braved the perils of the sea in such a frail craft assured, needless to say, the warmest of welcomes. The King presented him with a cigar and, what the Eskimo most highly prize, a rifle.

On leaving the King described the incident to the Danish Commissioner in Greenland and asked him who the man was.

The commissioner in accents of horror, replied: "The man's an escaped convict. He broke prison yesterday, stole a canoe and put to sea. We thought he had been drowned."

Investigate Market Condition

Attempt to Find Reason of Losses in Farm Produce

Investigation of marketing conditions for farm products, with the object of discovering the spread in prices of farm products and where losses occur was the question taken up by the conference of ministers and deputy ministers of agriculture for the three prairie provinces, held at Regina. The agricultural and livestock situation in the three western provinces was thoroughly discussed at the meeting.

It was recognized by the conference the farmer of the west is not receiving a living wage, and the object of the western governments is to bring about better conditions on the farms through obtaining better prices for the farmers.

Further conferences of the western government officials will be held during the winter, following the sessions of the legislative assemblies of the three western provinces. The conference held at Regina was the first of its kind and it is expected much will be gained by holding such meetings.

Gold Medal For N.B. Apples

At the Imperial fruit show, held recently in London, England, New Brunswick, in competition with the other provinces of Canada and the other Dominions of the Empire, was successful in carrying off the first prize and gold medals for McIntosh and Fameuse, and also a third and bronze medal for Golden Russell and Princess Louise.

What Is a Good Farmer?

"The requirements of a good farmer are at least, four," says Liberty Hyde Bailey. "The ability to make a toll and comfortable living from the land; to rear a family carefully and well; to be of good service to the community; to leave the farm more productive than it was when he took it."

New Brunswick Leads in Potato Crop

New Brunswick leads the potato production areas in Canada. Almost 217 bushels to the acre were grown last year, which was highest in years. 234,728 acres were planted in oats, 2,146,000 bushels of buckwheat and 441,900 bushels of wheat grown.

Circulate as much truth and as few words as possible.



WESTERN EDITORS



J. J. White, Publisher of The Outlook, Outlook, Sask.

Canadians Win Honors

High Honors Are Awarded At Recent Chicago Fair

Several Canadians gained high honors at the recent Chicago Fair. John W. Lucas, Calgary, Alberta, holder of the grand championship oats sweepstakes. His new variety called "Victory" prevailed over a field of several hundred entries. The oats weighed 46.4 pounds a bushel. This oat was originated in Sweden and brought to Canada through the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The Duke of Sutherland won an award with a sample of alfalfa from his ranch at Brooks, Alberta, at the grain and hay show and also captured a prize for his sample of hard red spring wheat, as also did the Duchess of London. Robert McIlwain, of Sutherland, Ont., was the first in sheep judging under the Southdown classification. The two Canadian horses, Principal and Wee Donald, had little trouble in beating the other horses for the honors. Several firsts and many other prizes were conferred upon Canadian horses in the various classes. In additional Canadian corn winners was H. L. Thomson, Ottawa, Ont., with an exhibit of flint corn.

Germany To Build Zeppelin For U.S.

Will Take Place of One Awarded Which Was Destroyed

Germany has been granted permission to the United States to contract for the construction of a Zeppelin of the L-70 type. This decision marks the end of diplomatic negotiations which have proceeded between the allied powers and the United States since last July.

The application for the construction of a Zeppelin grew out of the destruction in Germany of five of the big dirigibles, one of which had been allotted to the United States during the peace conference.

It is said that construction of the new Zeppelin may be started in January.

Bee Population Doubles

Manitoba has twice as many bees now as last spring, the figures being 14,721 colonies now compared with 7,361 in the spring. The output of honey in Manitoba this year estimated 1,000,000 bushels.

Giraffes can see behind them without turning their heads.

Advice On Maintaining Productiveness Of Farm Lands In The West

Growth Of Wireless

Canada Has Fastest Wireless Service In The World

Recent achievements in wireless telegraphy in this country show that Canada continues well to the fore in this important phase of international life and give rise to further optimism as to the possibilities of wireless. During the past two months wireless messages have been going out of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, across the Atlantic at the rate of eighty-two words a minute, a record of speed which was scarcely thought possible to attain twelve months ago. It is the fastest wireless (or telegraph) circuit of its length anywhere in the world. It represents 410 letters per minute against the cable's 300 letters per minute. There is an inherent improvement in the accuracy of reception and the recording on the tapes is absolutely clear.

Alleged War Traitor To Be Tried Soon

Was Known During War For Brutality To Women

The trial of Armand Jeannes, alleged to be one of Belgium's most detested war traitors, is to begin at Mons very soon. Said to have been known as "No. 37" in the German secret service, Jeannes is accused of having also gone under the names of Cacar, Bianques and Le Petite Belge, and carried on his work in Belgium and Northern France. His salary is said to have been \$250 a month with gratuities for arrests made, successful regulations and travelling expenses. He was, it is said, actively concerned in the investigation of Nurse Cavelli's organization.

The Germans in their flight left 300 reports which it is stated were taken up by Jeannes in a factory at Lourol, in France. Jeannes was known during the war for his brutality, especially to women.

England Never Forgets A Service Rendered

German Marine Officer Honored For Daring Rescue In 1914

An action was honored when Great Britain bestowed on a German merchant marine officer a silver loving cup and medal earned by a daring rescue in 1914. In February of that year the British steamship County of Devon capsized on her way from Norfolk to Rotterdam. For three days her captain and twenty-four members of her crew pitched in raging seas. The German tanker Deutschland, whose crew, unable to launch lifeboats, at last jumped into the sea. Disregarding danger, a boat in command of the Deutschland's first officer, Ernest Harzmeier, put out and rescued the entire British crew. There is a saying of the sea that England never forgets a service rendered a subject.

Colors Now Numbered

New Method Will Make Matching of Materials Easy

By a new method of analysis, colors can be designated by a series of numbers after they are matched, and these numbers are then recorded, so that an exact duplicate of the color can be produced at any future time. The instrument used, called a colorimeter, is shown in the January Popular Mechanics Magazine, and is intended for use in the factory or laboratory for the matching of colored materials and liquids.

No Eclipse Of Faith

English capital has still faith in Canada and the development of her natural resources. The latest evidence is that \$5,000,000 has been pledged to finance the development of oil shale fields in Pictou County, N.S., by the oil organization of Great Britain and of the Petroleum Executive of the British Government—Owen Sound Sun-Times.

The Bishop's Explanation

Someone had remarked to Phillips Brooks that atheists seemed to lead moral lives. "They have to," returned the good bishop. "They have no God to forgive them if they don't."—Boston Transcript.

Before the Charge

"Shall I go over the top, sir?" asked the talkative barber, posing his scissors. "Yes, as soon as the gas attack is over," answered the weary customer.—Boston Transcript.

One-third of the total wealth of England is held by 360 persons.

Farmers in some of the older sections of the prairie are finding that, owing to the presence of weeds and the lack of humus and soil fibre, their fields are not as productive as they were in the first years of farming. They also find that the soil retains less moisture and some of the plant food has been dissipated, consequently, crop yields in these districts are disappointingly low.

While there may be several remedies suggested for this condition of affairs, certain experiments that have been conducted would indicate that an application of manure would be beneficial. Commercial fertilizers have been found too expensive and while they may add available plant food, they do not increase the water retaining power of the soil, nor do they to any great extent prevent soil drifting.

Green crops, such as peas or vetches ploughed under, enrich the soil but owing to the dry climate and insufficient moisture in the soil very little plant food is made available during a period of at least two years after ploughing under. Instances have frequently occurred where ploughing under green crops in the summer-fallow year has decreased the wheat yields the succeeding season. One of the decay of these green crops has become sufficiently advanced, then the humus in the soil is increased and the condition of the soil both physically and chemically is benefited. The soil is particularly enriched if it is a leguminous crop that is ploughed under.

While there may be considerable tracts of land that will continue to produce heavy crops for a long period of years, there are many sections where the application of manure would increase crop yields. On the chocolate clay soil on the Scott Experimental Station, ploughing under rotted manure has made increased crop yields. The six-year average up to the end of 1920 shows that 12 tons of rotted manure ploughed under increased the yield of wheat by 4 bus, the yield of oats by 8 bus, and the yield of barley by 10 bus. During the season of 1921 it was found that the yield of wheat was increased by six bushels per acre, barley was increased by seven bushels and oats by twelve bushels where manure was applied at the rate of 15 tons per acre.

It was noticed during the past season that not only did the manure increase the productiveness of the plots during the first cropping year after treating, but there was an increase in succeeding years. Three plots that were manured in 1915 and again in 1916 and summer-fallowed in 1920 gave an average of almost eight bushels of wheat per acre more than three plots that had received identical treatment excepting that they had not at any time received any manure.

In the experiments above mentioned, the manure used was well rotted, and was applied with a spreader. The manure was ploughed under in the autumn immediately after applying. Dredging has been tested but has not been found profitable on the Scott Station in Saskatchewan.

It must be recognized that there is only a limited supply of manure available and it is quite possible that ploughing under green crops of some kind will be necessary in the future. Yet much can be done to maintain the productiveness of the fields by making economical use of all the manure produced on the farm; by destruction of weeds before they use up plant food and moisture; by keeping the soil in good silt; and by having a suitable rotation of crops.—M. J. Timline, Superintendent, Experimental Station, Scott, Sask.

Wheat Production In Canada

Second Largest Producer of Wheat and Oats in The World

The latest official figures place Canada as the second largest producer of wheat in the world instead of third as previously stated. The total production of wheat in the Dominion for 1921 is given officially as 329,835,900 bushels. The premier position for wheat production is held by the United States with 704,655,000 bushels. Canada is also the second largest producer of oats with 510,093,000 bushels.

Good Material For Dairy Herds

Speaking at the convention of the Western Canada Livestock Union, Regina, Alexander Davis Ladner, B.C., declared that owners in the prairie provinces had good material for dairy herds in their ordinary grade breeds provided purebred reliable sires were introduced.

Brazil Rich In Minerals

The mineral wealth of Brazil is known to be very great, and there are large tracts of the country which have yet to be explored.

Children's Savings Account



It is a pleasure—not a trouble—to open Savings Accounts in the names of your children. Even if you intend to deposit but a dollar at a time in each account, we welcome this business because it is an education in thrift, and we are glad to assist you in teaching your children to save. \$1. opens a Savings Account. Deposits of \$1. and upwards are welcomed.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1884.

IRMA BRANCH

W. MASSON,

Manager.

Irma Cash Meat Market

Just in

Fresh Caught Whitefish 10c lb.

Salmon, Halibut,
Fresh Herrings, Salt Herrings,
Holland Herrings.

L. C. HATCH, Prop.

Irma,

Alberta.



No Lumber Order Too Large or Too Small.

—for us to fill. We have a varied stock of High Grade clear lumber for every purpose. All thoroughly kiln dried and selected. Go elsewhere first if you wish, but come to us and get our quotations before buying. It means satisfaction and a saving to you.

BUSH MINE AND HEADLIGHT COAL
—BY THE CAR OR CAR LOAD—

Farmers Mutual Lbr Co

P. J. HARDY
ManagerIRMA,
Alberta

Important repair work

Should not be put off too late. Think of your stock shivering in the cold, when perhaps you are toasting your feet by the fire. Have a heart and

Protect them from the Cold--

Our material is of a superior class. Our service will be found to your advantage. These are but two of the many reasons why all our customers stay with us and remain satisfied.

"BETTER Lumber for Home Building"

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER Co., LTD.

J. H. BARRING, Manager.

IRMA,

ALTA.

THE IRMA TIMES

Irma, Alberta.

H. G. Thumell, Publisher.

H. W. Love, Editor.

An independent newspaper published every Friday at Irma, Alberta, Can.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Canada, one year \$2.00
Great Britain and U. S. \$2.50
ADVERTISING RATES

Reasonable rates are charged for display advertisements. Local notices in our paid local columns are ten cents per line first insertion and 5 cents per line each succeeding insertion. Legal notices—15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each succeeding insertion. Notices of festivals, lectures, concerts and all entertainments of a money making character are 10c per line. Resolutions of respect one dollar for each insertion. Cards of Thanks, 50c. Memorials 50c. Notices of stray or stray animals, three insertions for \$1.50. All changes of advertisements must be in not later than Tuesday to insure change for that week.

More or Less Funny

Business is picking up. Draymen are reported doing a smashing business.

Things that teacher never hears:
"My children are all slow to learn and are uncommonly dull. All of them take after me."

Question: When is the best time to eat dinner?
Answer: When it is ready.

A stranger stepped into a local restaurant Monday and asked: "Do you serve lobsters here?" "Yes, sir," responded the proprietor.

How to be sure that its a love match: See that the bride is homely and has no money.

The talk that army training would fit a man for civilian life seems to be true in some respects. One ex-serviceman says that since the arrival of an heir in his family he finds that the setting up exercises he received in the army are coming in handy.

"Why do you call your best girl a bird?" asked one young fellow of another here the other day. "Well, she has raven hair," he replied, "crows' feet under her eyes; cackles like a hen when she laughs; waddles like a duck; and takes us for a joy."

He took her in his manly arms
And held her to his breast,
And tho' he uttered words of love,
The maiden looked distressed.
For all her boasted loveliness,
Lay scattered on his vest.

Times have indeed changed. In olden days the hero would have to go out into the world to make his fortune and a home for his bride before he could get married. Nowadays, the hero says: "Darling, I cannot marry you until I get enough money together to buy the license and furnish us both with cigarettes."

An insurance company wrote to a lady in a neighboring town for a testimonial as to the promptness in which they paid the insurance on her husband's life. She replied: "My husband took out \$2,000 life insurance in your company six months ago, and died last week, when I received the money from your company promptly. I consider it a good investment."

A couple of Viking girls suspected that their best fellows were flirting with other girls when they were not around. So they got out the Ouija board and asked about it. Their worst fears were confirmed for the board said the did, and not only that but were out skating with other girls at that time. They decided to slip around to the fellows' homes and surprise them when they returned, but as they went by the pool hall happened to look in and saw the boys having a quiet game. Faith in the Ouija board has somewhat decreased since.

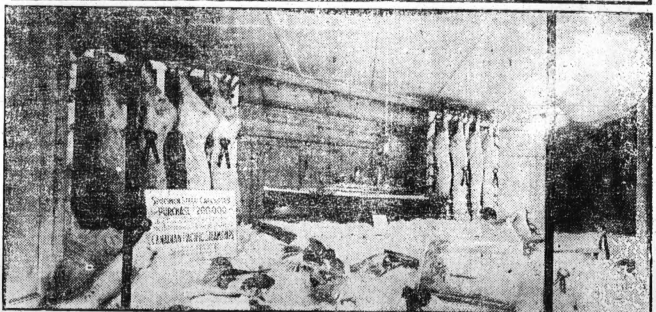
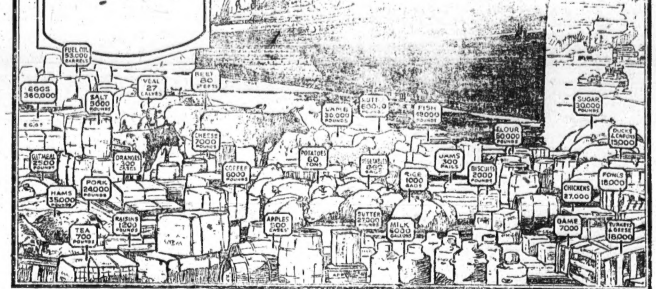
ALBERTA SEED FAIR PRIZE

LISTS NOW AVAILABLE
The Provincial Seed Fair will be held in Edmonton from Feb. 13 to 16 in conjunction with the Dairy convention and the Fairs Association meetings under the auspices of the seed branch of the department of agriculture.

The prize lists are now out and can be secured by writing to Edmonton. The zones into which the province has been divided are shown in a chart in the catalogue so that there can be no confusion of entry.

This exhibition, sale and exchange of farm seeds should attract a large number of exhibitors as well as a good attendance, as it should be one of the most valuable farm functions of the year.

STOCKING THE STEAMSHIP LARDER



Exhibition in Montreal of steer carcasses weighing 200,000 lbs. and game, to be used on the winter cruises to the Mediterranean and West Indies by the Canadian Pacific Steamers, "Empress of Scotland," "Empress of France" and "Empress of Britain."

Recently price beef was placed on	In general the requirements for
the Empress of France, Empress of	the Empress of France, Empress of
Scotland, and "Empress of Britain"	Scotland, and Empress of Britain
are as follows:	are as follows:
Turkey 15,000 lbs.	Potatoes 60 tons
Chickens, fatted 15,000 "	Turnips 5,000 lbs.
Chickens, broilers 12,000 "	Carrots 7,000 "
Capons 15,000 "	Cauliflowers 180 dozen
Fowls 15,000 "	Celery 240 "
Ducklings 9,000 "	Cucumbers 30 "
Game, assorted 9,000 "	Cabbage 350 "
Lamb 30,000 "	Egg Plant 800 "
Sheep 30,000 "	Lettuce 150 dozen
Mutton 60,000 "	Onions 7,000 lbs.
Fresh Pork 24,000 "	Spinach 900 "
Pork Loin 5,000 "	Tomatoes 1,500 "
Bacon 60,000 "	Fish, assorted 45,000 "
Ham 35,000 "	Apples 500 cases
Eggs 300,000 "	Bananas 1,000 lbs.
Butter 27,000 "	Grape Fruit 100 cases
Milk 6,000 gallons	Lemons 45 "
Cheese 7,000 lbs.	Oranges 300 "
Cream 8,800 lbs.	Pears 3,000 lbs.
Coffee 6,000 "	Grapes 3,000 "
Sugar 30,000 "	
Flour 60,000 "	

In addition to these quantities, special fruits, and tropical delicacies will be purchased at different ports on the cruise.

Distributing Immigrants



Settlers in Canada

A family group of settlers in Canada.

Two thousand immigrants have arrived in a single day at the wharves of Quebec. They have landed from three Canadian Pacific Ocean Liners. The immigrants are being examined and docketed by officials and inspectors—governmental and railway; their foreign money has been exchanged for Canadian currency; and remains in the process of distribution and assimilation.

Two thousand crowd the Government Immigration Hall, waiting to make another leg of their long journey. They have come from Everywhere and are going to Everywhere. The map of Europe and of the British Isles are represented in this mass of humanity—sturdy Scandinavians from Northern Europe, dairy workers from Denmark, Poles by the group and family, fleeing from their war-torn country; all the new Little Lands created by the League of Nations have contributed of their sons, as all the Central European countries in Ukraine, Roumania, Czechoslovak, and Russian. Switzerland and Italy are also represented in the crowd, all making a human jigsaw of a day that illustrates

the mixture of races in this land of promise. Another shipload follows those of the Corsican and Tunisian. The Melita brings an exclusively British array of immigrants, the latter covering the British Isles as the foreigners do Europe, while all the way from John O'Groats to the Land's End is heard from.

The Government is through with them and the Canadian Pacific Railway practically takes charge. Both units in directing the big crowds to their respective trains. Long lines of cars—tourist, colonist and coaches—parallel the Hall, each clean and well-lit for their occupation. Big panting locomotives are ready for their task. A large staff of officials and train men are on their job, keepers of their hands as well as their tempers under strong temptation to lose both. Some of the newcomers are nervous and frightened, some are excited and fussy, and some are "foolish" in the word of a Scotch observer. Perhaps we would be, too, if we were in their place, a long way from home and not quite sure of tomorrow.

Carefully and cleverly the pas-

sengers are stowed away—the westward-bound in trains that will head direct to Winnipeg and all beyond to the going down of the sun; the Ontario ones are in trains built to Toronto, for redistribution from that centre. Families are given cars to themselves, women folks are treated the same, and the single men have other cars to themselves, flocking together like birds of a feather. Many groups formed during the voyage and that have the same destination, are also permitted to keep intact.

The women-filled cars are in charge of trained Government "conductresses" who render a sympathetic service in a hundred ways that only travelling women and girls can appreciate, especially where babies are present, as they are most numerous. Thus train after train is filled, but not more than to capacity, and started—a new experience in all Canada, passing the quaint farmsteads of the habitants, all eyes are centred on the landscape and the New World.—P. Y.

IRMA POOL ROOM and BARBER SHOP

SOFT DRINKS TOBACCOS
CIGARS, Etc.

Agent for Snowflake Laundry.

J. A. HEDLEY
PROPRIETOR

WATKINSON

Is Buying CREAM AGAIN

AT HIS OLD STAND FOR THE
EDMONTON CITY DAIRY
WE CAN COMPETE
WITH ANY
CREAMERY IN ALBERTA
AND GIVE
THE HIGHEST PRICES
Either for
STATION TESTED or
DIRECT SHIPMENTS

PLENTY of MONEY

To Loan on Good
Farm Land with
Good Improvements

See—
J. W. Wyatt
WE STILL BUY GRAIN

U. F. A.

Picture Show
in Co-op Hall
Saturday Night
January 29th

MAIL YOUR PRINTING ORDERS

TO
H. G. THUNELL,
VIKING, ALTA.

or hand same to
H. W. LOVE, Irma

GOOD ADVICE

"Be on the level," said the square.
"Never get unstrung," said the telephone wire.
"Keep your tongue still," said the wagon.
"Don't be a striker," said the match.
"Have a keen eye," said the needle.
"Don't break our neck," said the bottle.
"Be sure to look things over," said the telescope.
"Don't talk harshly," said the phonograph.
"Hold tight to what you have," said the staple puller.
"Always hold your temper," said the cold chisel.
"Always keep things smooth," said the plane.
"Always hold your head high," said the jack.
"Grip at every opportunity," said the pinners.
"Always reflect on things first," said the mirror.
"Never bum around," said the bomb.

IRMA L.O.L. No. 2066

Meets on the last Thursday
of each month in the Co-op
Hall. Visitors always welcome.

F. W. Watkinson, W. M.
F. A. Kellar, R. S.
G. B. Sawyer, F. S.

I. O. O. F. No. 56

Irma Lodge Oddfellows
Meets every Tuesday evening in
Co-op Hall. Officers for present term
are:

P. J. Hardy, N. G.
L. E. Schaffner, Vice G.
J. W. Wyatt, Secretary
R. J. Tate, Treas.

Visiting Oddfellows are always welcome.

H. W. LOVE

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE,
LOANS

IRMA, - - - ALTA.

MAP OF IRMA OIL FIELD
showing locations of wells, elevations, etc., mailed to any address for \$1.00.

McKAY TURNER CO.,
514 Tegler Block, Edmonson.

Dr. H. H. LOCKWOOD
DENTIST

Wainwright - - - Alberta

ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY NO. 1036

Meets on the second Monday
of each month in the Co-op
Hall. Visiting Sir Knights
always welcome.

J. W. Graydon, W. P.
Dr. S. R. McGregor, Reg.
J. W. Wyatt, Treas.

J. W. WYATT

Notary Public

Real Estate, Loans, Fire and
Life Insurance.

Conveyancing
Main St. Irma, Alta.

FIELDHOUSE & HUNTER

BARRISTERS - - - SOLICITORS

NOTARIES

Money to Loan—Fire and
Life Insurance Written

Main St. - - - Irma, Alta.

Dr. S. R. McGregor
Physician and Surgeon

Day and night calls at office
back of Drug Store.

S. R. BOWERMAN AUCTIONEER

for the Province of Alberta,
will be pleased to communi-
cate with any person wishing
to put on a sale. Have had
8 years experience. Write or
phone at my expense.

ADDRESS PHONE NO. 86
Wainwright - - - Alberta

BOARD OF TRADE

Irma, Alberta.
Meeting last Monday in each month.
Wm. Masson, President
E. T. McDowell, Sec'y.

WANT ADS.

Cattle branded OL (with half
Irish) are the property of
H. W. Love. Kindly notify if found.

FOR SALE—Building suitable for
restaurant or store. 18x40 feet. Four
rooms upstairs. Also 6 acres with
building. Good well—E. S. ar-
3-12

FOR RENT—S.W. 24-46-9-4, 100
acres under cultivation. Cash rent.
Apply F. W. Higginson, S.E. 30-45-8.
40-5p

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The Passing of Lord Mount Stephen

Lord Mount Stephen is dead, aged 62 years. He passed away peacefully on November 29th, 1921, at his residence, Brock Hall, in the heart of the Herfordshire, dying peacefully at 10:30 a.m. Lord Mount Stephen had been living in absolute retirement for many years.

George Stephen was a Scot, born in 1829 at Dufftown, Banffshire. His educational advantages were confined to what the parish school afforded. Leaving school at the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to a draper and dealer in dry goods in Aberdeen. Having completed his four years' apprenticeship, like many of the northern land, he made his way to London, where he joined a well-known firm which still flourishes under the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral.

It was the middle of the 19th century when George Stephen, then 20 years of age, reached Canada. He came with his cousin, John Smith (afterwards Lord Strathcona). In Montreal he entered the service of his cousin, William Stephen, who was in the dry goods trade, and three years later he went into partnership under the style of William Stephen & Company. Years of steady work followed. In 1862 the partner died, and George, acquiring the whole business, began to manufacture cloth. This proved somewhat unprofitable and he soon devoted his entire efforts to it, relinquishing the wholesale trade.

George Stephen was elected a director of the Bank of Montreal, and in 1876 he was chosen as vice-president, and later as president.

The name of Lord Mount Stephen will be chiefly remembered as being associated with the conception and the carrying to completion of the C.P.R., the pioneer transcontinental railway. He joined the small but determined and optimistic group of men who had accepted the offer of the Government to build the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was its first president in 1881, and the first annual report was printed on one sheet of notepaper and signed by George Stephen. It was fitting that he should be its first president, for he put his all into it, for one thing; for another, he had unrivalled driving power; and, again, he had genius for method and detail.

A year after the completion of the C. P. R., George Stephen was created a baronet. He built himself a magnificent home on Drummond St., Montreal, in which he took great pride, especially in the conservatory, built after the English style, as well as in his pictures, to which he devoted much attention.

In thinking of the public welfare of the community, Sir George Stephen at that period displayed great generosity.

Sir George Stephen resigned the presidency of the C. P. R. in 1888, in which he was succeeded by the late Sir William Van Horne, who consolidated, and at the same time extended the service and earnings of that great corporation. Three years later, in 1891, he was created a baron by Queen Victoria, when he assumed the title of Lord Mount Stephen and crossed the Atlantic to settle down in England. In his beautiful home, Brock Hall, Hat-

field, Hert's, near which the Satterly family resided for many years, he entertained notable persons and devoted himself to the promotion of philanthropic movements.

Lord Mount Stephen was twice married. His first marriage took place in 1859, to Anne, daughter of Benjamin Kane. In 1897 he was united to Gladys, daughter of the late Captain George Tunnell, R.N. There were no issue of these marriages.

Lord Mount Stephen adopted a son, who married a son of the "Hardy" family in England. It is of interest to note that although in his estate papers he was excused his retirement as the ground of health, he lived for a period of thirty-three years thereafter, or the span of another generation.

Much regret was expressed in C. P. R. circles when the death of Lord

Mount Stephen became known. All the flags from one end of the system to the other were placed at half-mast, and a laurel wreath was placed on the statue of Lord Mount Stephen which stands in the waiting room of the Windsor street station here.

"It was a cause of great satisfaction to Lord Mount Stephen that he lived to see his 'baby' grow into the greatest enterprise Canada has ever known," which deepened as the years advanced." Discussing the fact that Lord Mount Stephen was in his 92nd year, and that Mr. R. B. Angus, who had been so intimately connected with Lord Mount Stephen, is in his 91st year, Lord Shaughnessy commented: "I am fifty six; quite a boy compared with them."

"I was first associated with Lord Mount Stephen in 1882 nearly forty years ago, shortly after the construction of the Canadian Pacific had been commenced by the company, but my relations did not become at all close until the end of 1884. From that time until he retired from participation in the company's affairs we were very close business and personal friends. In the whole business, and then some time, his relations continued to the end."

"Lord Mount Stephen was a man of high imagination and initiative, and with plenty of energy."

"During the construction of the transcontinental line he had many anxious hours, and at one time when his personal fortune, as well as that of his colleague, Lord Strathcona, was placed in jeopardy in connection with the company in its dark days."

"To Lord Mount Stephen beyond all other things, he attributed the successful completion of the railway."

"During the last 25 or 26 years, he had lived in England, but he followed Canadian affairs with the keenest interest."

"In view of the part that he played in the first and most important enterprise connected with Canada's progress, I am sure that the name of Lord Mount Stephen will always be cherished by Canadians, and, indeed, throughout the world."

"My most intimate connections with him were in 1884 and 1885, when the Government, after the first loan, were loath to provide any more money. It was during that emergency that he and Lord Strathcona furnished the requisite funds from their own fortunes, at a considerable sacrifice, no doubt, because they had to sell other securities that they held to raise the money. Finally the Government did make a further loan of \$5,000,000, which saw the company through, and enabled it to get along until Lord Mount Stephen, or George Stephen, as he was then, had succeeded in selling the company's first mortgage bonds through 'Barney Brothers.'"

"Just as soon as the company received payment for its bonds, the whole debt to the Government was paid. He had said he would repay the loan, and did so. But if he had adopted modern methods he would probably have tried to borrow more money instead."

Canadian Rockies Abound In Legendary Lore



The countless peaks that cover vast stretches of western Canada are wrapped in Indian legends as well as clouds of snow. Many of these are locally familiar, some are widely known, but a rich field awaits the delver into the Indian lore concerning this region. Perhaps another Canadian woman with a strain of Indian blood in her veins will be the first to do this. Mrs. P. W. Johnston did for Vancouver by collecting the Kwakiw legends.

Band and its environs are particularly rich in legendary atmosphere. It is safe to say that ninety per cent of the thousands who stop at Banff annually enjoy a boat ride across Lake Minnewanka, a beautiful sheet of water rimmed in by forbidding mountains. The Indians had many legends concerning this lake, the most popular hinging on its name, which means Spirit Waters. The legend runs that an Indian chief was crossing the lake in a canoe when an evil spirit arose from the waters, wrecked the frail craft and carried the chief down into the depths of the lake, from which the body never rose again. Firm belief in this story caused the Indians to shun the lake, but white men laugh at the tale and find these waters attractive for boating, fishing and camping.

Lake Minnewanka is some 18 miles long and between two and three miles wide. A comfortable launch makes the 22-mile trip regularly. At the southern end a stop is made to allow passengers to inspect the scenic marvels, and at which is a gigantic "Hoodoo," which rises like a monument from the back of a rushing torrent, and bears a balanced rock upon its apex. Nearby is an excellent camping site and another is on the north shore opposite the entrance to Aymer's Canyon, from which it is comparatively easy to reach 10,365 foot Mt. Aymer.

Lake trout of great size inhabit Minnewanka and prove a marginally sufficient to counter-balance the fears of any superstitious fishermen, as attested by the numbers who stop at the Chalet beside the lake.

Oh, Money! Money!

— BY —
FLEANNOR H. PORTER

Printed by Special Arrangement
with Thos. Allen,
Toronto, Ont.

(Continued)

He did not appear to notice that the music of the piano had become nothing but soft, faint snatches with a great deal of low talk and laughter between. He seemed interested only that Mr. Blaisdell, and especially Mrs. Blaisdell, should know the intimate history of one Eghnam Blaisdell, born in 1720, and his ten children and forty-nine grandchildren. He talked of various investments (the stock of the weather). He talked of the Blaisdells' trip, and of the cost of railroad fares and hotel life. He talked—indeed, Mrs. Jane told her husband after he left that Mr. Smith had talked of everything under the sun, and that she nearly had a fit because she could not get one minute to write to break in upon Mellicent and that horrid Gray fellow at the piano. She had not supposed Mr. Smith could talk like that. She had never remembered he was such a talker.

The young people had a tennis match on the school tennis court the next day. Mr. Smith told Miss Maggie that he thought he would drop around there. He said he liked very much to watch tennis games.

Miss Maggie said yes, that she liked to watch tennis games, too. If this was just a wee bit of a hint, it quite failed of its purpose, for Mr. Smith did not offer to take her with him. He changed the subject, indeed so abruptly, that Miss Maggie bit her lip and flushed a little, throwing a swift glance into his apparently serene countenance.

Miss Maggie herself, in the afternoon with an errand for an excuse, walked slowly by the tennis court. She saw Mr. Smith at once—she did not seem at all interested in the playing. He had his back to the court, in fact. He was talking very animatedly with Mellicent Blaisdell. He was still talking with her—though on the opposite side of the court—when Miss Maggie went by again on her way home.

Miss Maggie frowned and said something just under her breath about "that chattering old fellow." Then she went on, walking very fast, and without another glance toward the tennis ground. But a little farther on Miss Maggie's step lagged perceptibly, and her head lolled its proud pose. Miss Maggie, for a reason she could not have explained herself, was feeling suddenly old, and weary, and very much alone.

To the image in the mirror as she took off her hat, a few minutes later in her own hall, she said scornfully: "Well, why shouldn't you feel old? You are old. You are old!" Miss Maggie had a habit of talking to herself in the mirror—very few before had she said anything like this to herself.

An hour later Mr. Smith came home to supper.

"Well, how did the game go?" queried Miss Maggie, without looking up from the stocking she was mending.

"Game? Go? Oh! Why, I don't remember who won finally, but he answered. Nor did it apparently occur to him that for one who was so greatly interested in tennis, he was curiously uninformative.

It did occur to Miss Maggie, however. The next day Mr. Smith left the house soon after breakfast, and con-

trary to his usual custom, did not mention where he was going. Miss Maggie was surprised and displeased. More especially was she displeased because she was displeased. As if it mattered to her where he went, she told herself scornfully.

The next day and the next it was much the same. On the third day she saw Jane.

"Where's Mr. Smith?" demanded Jane, without preamble, glancing at the vacant chair by the table in the corner.

"I don't know, I'm sure. I'm not Mr. Smith's keeper," Jane said. "Well, if you were I should ask you to keep him away from Mellicent," retorted Mrs. Jane tartly.

"What do you mean?" "I mean he's been hanging around Mellicent almost every day for a week."

Miss Maggie flushed painfully at the money, but he's old, as well as twice her age. Mr. Smith is fifty if he's a day.

"I'm saying he isn't," sniffed Jane, her nose uplifted. "But I do say, 'No fool like an old fool!'"

"Nonsense!" scorned Miss Maggie again. "Mr. Smith has always been fond of Mellicent, and—interested in her." But I don't believe he cares for her, she said, and she uttered the words with a certain air of triumph.

"Then why does he come to see her and take her auto-driving and hang around her?" "I don't know," said Jane, "but he's old, as well as twice her age."

"Yes, I—Miss Maggie did not finish her sentence. A slow change came to her countenance, and she recoiled, leaving her face a little white.

"I wonder if the man really thinks stands as a champion of the cause of Jane, ignoring Miss Maggie's unkindly sentence. "Why, he's worse than that Donald Gray. He not only hasn't got the money, but he's old, as well."

"Yes, we're all getting old," said Miss Maggie, tossed the words off lightly and heaved a sigh. "But after Mrs. Jane had gone, she went to the little mirror above the door and gazed at herself long and fixedly.

"Well, what if he does? It's nothing to you, Maggie Duff! He's nothing to you, Maggie Duff! He's nothing to you, Maggie Duff!" she turned away, plucked up her work, and fell to sewing very fast.

But she was not so satisfied with her work, and fell to sewing very fast. He had already gone, too. Fred and Benny had already gone, too. Fred and Benny had already gone, too.

Back into their old ways again then. With Mr. Smith she took drives and motor-rides, enjoying the crisp October air and the dancing sunlight through the reds and browns and yellows of the autumnal foliage. True she used to wonder at the sudden change in her ways, but she did not think of it.

Miss Maggie things seemed to be going all right. It seemed an expensive business to hire an auto, but she was getting used to it. She was getting used to it. She was getting used to it.

back, and all to verify a single date. And she could not help noticing that Mr. Smith appeared to have many more things to do than she had.

That were located in very diverse places. Miss Maggie could not help noticing that Mr. Smith was getting very little of his time to her. He was getting very little of his time to her.

these days, though he still worked industriously over the old, retabulating and recopying. She knew this, because she heard him do it—though she was careful never to let him know that she recognized the names and figures on the papers.

To tell the truth, Miss Maggie did not like to admit, even to herself, that she was getting old. She was getting old. She was getting old.

of his task. She did not like to think of the house—after Mr. Smith should have gone. She told herself that he was just the sort of honey-bourder that she liked, and she wished she might keep him indefinitely.

She thought so all the more when the long evenings of November brought a new pleasure: Mr. Smith took her to the way of bringing home books to read aloud; and she enjoyed that very much. They had long talks, too, over the books they read. In one there was an old man who fell in love with a young girl, and married her.

Miss Maggie, as certain parts of this story were read, held her breath, and stole furtive glances into Mr. Smith's face. When it was finished she contrived to question with careful casualness, as to his opinion of such a marriage.

Mr. Smith's answer was prompt and unequivocal. He said he did not believe that such a marriage should take place, nor did he believe that in real life it would result in happiness. Marriage should be between persons of similar age, tastes and habits he said very decidedly. And Miss Maggie blushed and said yes, yes, indeed! And that night Miss Maggie gazed at herself in the glass, she looked so happy that she appeared to be almost as young as Mellicent herself!

CHAPTER XVII.
An Ambassador Of Cupid's

Christmas again brought all the young people home for the holidays. It brought, also, a Christmas party at James Blaisdell's home. It was a very different party, however, from the housewarming of a year before.

To begin with, the attendance was much smaller. Mrs. Hild had been very exclusive in her invitations this time. She had not invited "everybody who ever went anywhere."

There were champagne and cigarettes for the ladies, too.

As before, Mr. Smith and Miss Maggie went together. Miss Maggie, who had not attended any social gathering since Father Duff died, yielded to Mr. Smith's urging and said that she would go to this. But Miss Maggie wished afterward that she had not gone—there were so many, many features about that party that Miss Maggie did not like.

She did not like the champagne nor the cigarettes. She did not like the showy, low-cut dress, nor her supercilious airs. She did not like the look in Fred's eyes. Nor did she like to drink the champagne. She did not like Jane's manoeuvres to bring Mellicent and Hibbard Gaylord into each other's company—nor the way Mr. Smith manoeuvred to get Mellicent for himself.

Steps Bronchitis Quickly Helps Irritable Throat, Ends Sneezing, Coughing

Relief comes at once when you breathe in the soothing vapor of Catarrhazone. Once its healing, plucky essence strikes the bronchial tubes, you realize that a powerful treatment is at work. Irritation can't live in the throat of a person inhaling Catarrhazone. It is so soothing, so warming, so full of concentrated healing power that you get results at once. Catarrhazone strikes the weak throat, stops the cough, rams its back hacking irritating necessity to clear the throat, makes even the chronic sufferer realize that at last he has discovered a real friend. For coughs, colds, catarrh and winter influenza, nothing in the family could be better than the complete dollar outfit. Small size box, trial size 25c, all dealers of the Catarrhazone Co., Montreal.

Of all these, except the very last, Miss Maggie talked with Mr. Smith on the way home—yet it was the very last that was uppermost in her mind, except perhaps, Fred. She did speak of Fred; but she said that, too, was so much in her mind she waited until the last before she spoke of it.

"You saw Fred, of course," she began then.

"Yes." Short as the word was, it carried a volume of meaning to Miss Maggie's fearful ears. She turned to him quickly.

"Mr. Smith, it—it isn't true, is it?" "I'm afraid it is."

"You said he was drinking, then?" "Yes. I saw some, and I heard—more. It's just as I feared. He's got in the habit of drinking, and he's at his set at college, and they're a bad lot—drinking, gambling, no good."

"But Fred wouldn't gamble, Mr. Smith? Oh, Fred wouldn't do that. And he's so ambitious to get ahead! Surely he'd know he couldn't get anywhere in his studies, if he drank and gambled!"

"It would seem so."

"Did you see his father? I saw him only a minute at the first, and he didn't look well a bit, to me."

"Yes, I saw him. I found him in his den just as I did last year. He didn't look well to me, either."

"Did he say anything about—Fred?" "Not a word—and that's what worries me the most. Last year he talked a lot about him, and was so proud and happy in his coming success. This time he never mentioned him; but he looked—bad."

"What did he talk about?" "Oh, he talked about—nothing in particular. And he wasn't interested in what he did say. He was very different from the old man."

"Yes, I know. He is different," sighed Maggie. "He's talked with me quite a lot about—about the new life. He doesn't like—so much fuss and show and society."

Mr. Smith frowned.

"But I thought—Mrs. Hattie would see over all that by this time, and she wouldn't be so worried."

"I hoped she would. But—she doesn't. She's worse, if anything," sighed Miss Maggie, as they ascended the steps at her own door.

Mr. Smith frowned again.

"And Miss Besse—she began disapprovingly, then stopped. "Now, Miss Mellicent—"

But Miss Maggie was not apparently listening. With a rather loud rattling of the door-knob she was pushing open the door.

"Why, how hot it is! Did I leave that damper open?" she cried, hurrying into the living-room.

And Mr. Smith, hurrying after, evidently forgot to finish his sentence.

Miss Maggie did not attend any more of the merry-makings of that holiday week. But Mr. Smith did. It seemed to Miss Maggie, indeed, that Mr. Smith was away nearly every minute of that long week—and it was a long week to Miss Maggie. Even the Martin girls were away many of the evenings. Miss Maggie told herself that that was why the house seemed so lonesome.

(To be continued)

Scarcity of Big Game

Number of Moose Killed in Saskatchewan this Year Believed to be Smallest on Record

"The big game season of 1921," said F. Bradshaw, chief game guardian for Saskatchewan, "has been most disappointing as compared with last year. The reports indicate that the supply of deer has been well up to the average, but the number of moose taken was far below the usual."

"It may be remembered," said Mr. Bradshaw, "that the moose were very plentiful last year, and more than 1,200 were killed by licensed hunters, but this year it would be safe to say that the number killed will be the smallest yet recorded. It is difficult to account for this, but many reasons are advanced by hunters for this remarkable shortage. Some say it is due to the ravages of the mouse tick which was reported to have been responsible for the loss of a great many animals last spring. Others claim that the moose, owing to the open weather, found that the muskies were not frozen at the time of the first snow, and for that reason they had not yet come down from the north. A good many attribute the shortage to the timber wolves."

Goats Supply Dolls' Hair

The hair on the heads of most of the thousands of dolls exhibited in shop windows is obtained from the Angora goats.

"Furs" Made of Silk

Plushes, carpets and imitation furs are now made of artificial silk.

"YOUR TEETH"

THE FIFTY-TWO TEETH

By REA PROCTOR McGER,
D.D.S., M.D., Editor of "Oral Hygiene."

Every normal person will have in his lifetime fifty-two teeth, as many teeth as there are weeks in the year. There are twenty teeth in the temporary set and thirty-two in the permanent set. In each jaw the temporary teeth will consist of two central incisors, two lateral incisors, two cuspids, two first molars and two second molars.

There are no deciduous teeth and no third molars in the temporary set; these are found only in the permanent teeth.

Nature's method of erupting or cutting the teeth is peculiar.

The temporary teeth in baby's jaws are developed in a little groove just like planting corn in a furrow in the ground.

These little teeth have the enamel formed first and then the roots. The teeth do not begin to erupt until a full covering is grown from the edges of the developmental groove completely over the tops of the baby teeth.

Then, as soon as this job is complete, nature at once begins to absorb the layer of bone so recently grown over the tops of these teeth and presently the teeth, with the aid of blood pressure, push their way through bone and gum into the mouth.

The permanent teeth form more deeply in the jaw and of course as they are more perfect, they form more slowly.

When all of the baby teeth are in place the little jaws are literally crowded with teeth; twenty in place in the mouth, and thirty-two more or less developed teeth yet concealed beneath the bone.

Does it not seem good judgment to take care of the permanent teeth so that abscesses will not form about their roots? Just think of the damage that infection from baby teeth can do to those crowded little jaws.

There are no other bones in the body that have other organs developing within them.

Only the jaw bones have, in a lifetime, fifty-two holes punched in them by nature to accommodate fifty-two additional organs. A healthy jaw, as much work to do as it can handle without adding to its burden infection that can be prevented.

Dust Heap A Source Of Revenue

Budapest Collected Million Crowns' Worth of Coke From Refuse

The impoverished cities of Central Europe are beginning to look keenly into every source of profit. Thus it is claimed for Budapest, the Hungarian capital, that its dust-heaps have been its best source of revenue.

From the city's refuse heaps thirty million crowns' worth of coke has been collected in a year, cleaned and sold, and from unsold refuse a stock of a million bricks has been made.

It is significant that the former pickings from dust heaps—scraps of food, bones and rags—are now entirely absent.

Electrically Wound Clock For Planes

An electrically wound clock for use in airplanes and balloons has recently been developed and tested by the Bureau of Standards. It consists primarily of a watch movement with an electrical winding attachment operated from a three-cell, six-volt storage battery—From the January Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Salad Oil

German experimenters have developed a way to utilize the oil obtained from the marshallow plant as a salad oil.

Windsor Castle is the oldest royal residence in the world.

DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out;
Thickens, Beautifies.

35-cents buys a bottle of "Danderine" at any drug store. After one application you cannot find a particle of dandruff or a falling hair. Besides, every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Surviving Brother

Honors Three Heroes
Unveiled Memorial to Them at Darlington, England

A memorial was unveiled at Darlington to three brothers who fell in the war, two of whom won the Victoria Cross and the other the M.C. They were: Lieutenant-Commander George N. Bradford V.C. R.N., who was killed on the Mole at Zeebrugge; Lieutenant James B. Bradford, M.C., who died in France of wounds received in action; and Brigadier-General Roland Boys Bradford, V.C., M.C., who fell in action in France. The unveiling was performed by the fourth brother, Captain T. Bradford, D.S.O.

Prediction For 1926

Astrologers Say It Will Be Year Of Disaster

The year 1926 is destined to shake the world to its foundations, both physically and politically. It is to be a succession of plagues, famines, floods, shipwrecks, rioting and revolution. So says the British Journal of Astrology, which has drawn the horoscope for that year, when the planets Mars and Mercury will be in conjunction.

Six years later, the great Armageddon is to take place. It will be a final conflict between Mohammedanism, allied with Bolshevism, against the united Anglo-Saxon world.

Whale's Thick Skin

The whale has the thickest skin of any living creature. Its hide in places attains a thickness of fully two feet.

The Secret of Good Health

When Nature requires assistance, she will not be slow in conveying to you an intimation of the fact. Decline of energy, inability to sleep well, headache, biliousness, constipation, a general sluggishness of mind and body and any sign of digestive "unrest" should impel you to seek the aid of a reliable medicine without delay. There is no better—no surer—no safer—than this proven remedy.

Assist Nature back to normal action

Take

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes 25c—40 pills 50c—90 pills

Genuine

BAYER

ASPIRIN

Never say "Aspirin" without saying "Bayer."

WARNING! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances?

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache Rheumatism
Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis
Earache Lumbago Pain, Pain

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—Bottles of 24 and 100—All Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoclonal products of Bayer, Ltd., Germany. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer, the public is often misled by cheap imitations. The Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Anaemia

This, watery blood is no more nourishing than thin, watery milk.

But you can soon enrich thin blood, overcome the anemic condition and build up the whole system by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. F. G. Simmons, 42 Curtis St., Brantford, Ont., writes:

"For about eight years I suffered from anaemia. My circulation was poor, my gums and lips were pale, my hands and feet were always cold. I was nervous and unable to sleep well. I had frequent headaches, seemed restless and easily worried or irritated. There was a buzzing sound in my ears. Indigestion was also one of my complaints, and I often was attacked by weak spells. I went to a doctor, who told me I was anemic, but as I did not get any better I decided to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and after the first box I felt brighter and my headaches completely disappeared. I continued using the Nerve Food for quite a while. I am quite well now, and cheerfully and gratefully recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to people suffering as I did before I used this splendid medicine."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. S. W. Peterson left Wednesday night for California.

Mr. W. Thorp spent the week-end in Edmonton.

The Ladies Aid met at the home of Mrs. McLeod last Wednesday.

Mr. P. J. Hardy made a business trip to Edmonton last Monday.

Mr. R. K. Stewart has just received a gross shipment of Mor-Fread bulk chocolates.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Barker on January 2, 1922, a son at Portsmouth, England. Both doing nicely.

Mr. R. K. Stewart is giving a bargain in Melatone Phonographs and Records. See him if interested.

Don't forget the moving pictures in the Co-op hall Saturday night, January 28th.

Mr. L. C. Hatch, the local butcher, shipped a car of hogs to Edmonton last Tuesday.

Mr. G. W. Buley and G. W. Mitchell spent Monday and Tuesday in Edmonton.

Miss Anderson, the public school nurse, paid a visit to the Irma schools this week.

Armands Delicate Toiletries at Derrmans Pharmacy at reduced prices for a time.

Mrs. J. W. Stuart of Wainwright, has been visiting in Irma for a few days.

Mrs. Derman and Miss Doris Derman paid a visit to Edmonton on Wednesday.

Mr. F. Peterson left Wednesday morning for Edmonton where he has some business in connection with the provincial seed fairs.

A dance is being held in the Albert school Friday night February 10th. Gents bring ladies. Ladies bring refreshments. Everybody welcome.

Mrs. A. D. Schaffner returned from Edmonton last Saturday night after recovering from the operation she had some time ago.

Most of the delegates returned from the U. F. A. Convention at Calgary last Saturday night. They all report a very interesting convention.

On Wednesday night February 8th the Ladies Aid intend to repeat their drama "A Southern Cinderella." Don't forget the date.

The Secretary, Wan Thorpe, of the G. W. V. A. Irma Branch, would like all returned soldiers who are drawing a pension to call and see him when in town.

Mrs. Kate Waterton and her two daughters left last Monday morning for Brantford, Ontario. Mrs. Waterton intends making her home with her sister in Ontario.

The U. F. W. A. will meet at the home of Mrs. Watkinson on Thursday Feb. 2nd. All ladies who are interested in this movement are invited to attend these meetings.—Mrs. A. G. Walker, Sec.-Treas.

Mr. G. L. Morrow has taken over the hardware business formerly conducted by M. W. Ketchin. Mr. Morrow intends replenishing the stock, and would be pleased to meet all the old customers and ascertain their wants.

Last Monday night the teachers and officers of the Irma Sabbath School gave a surprise party at the home of Mr. F. Peterson. Mr. Peterson has for some years been the faithful superintendent of the school. His work has been appreciated a very great deal by both scholars and teachers.

Wednesday night two more horses were killed on the railway track west of town. The one was a bay mare with two white hind feet, white on forehead and nose, the other was a black or brown colt with white on face and nose.

The U. F. W. A. will meet at the home of Mrs. F. W. Watkinson next Thursday afternoon when a report of the Calgary Convention will be given. All ladies interested in this movement are invited to be at this meeting.

Dr. Lockwood, dentist of Wainwright, is in the hospital at Edmonton, where he has had an operation for appendicitis. Irma patrons of the doctor's should communicate with his office before making a trip to Wainwright.

CHURCH SERVICE

Roseberry 3.30 P. M.
Irma 7.30 P. M.
Sunday School 2 P. M.
Sunny Brae 1.30 P. M.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

The high school hockey team have been canvassing among the business men of the district for funds to help defray the expenses of games and practices. The requests have been willingly granted and the committee are still working. A list of contributions will be published later.

Miss Anderson, public health nurse, was in Irma during the week inspecting the pupils of the public and high schools.

The high school team visited Viking on Friday, Jan. 20th to play a game of hockey. They were defeated by a score of 7 to 1. Mr. Kenneth Stewart and George Sawyer played with the Irma team owing to the scarcity of high school players.

Some hockey goals are being built of wood. The usual goals made of gas pipe were found to be too expensive.

The Travelling Library has arrived at last. There are thirty-three volumes in all. Everyone is welcome to call at the school anytime, look over the books, and make use of them.

Mr. Flemming gave the rink committee some lumber to be used in building a one-foot wall around the rink. This will be a great improvement on the present snow walls, which make it impossible to dribble the puck by volleying it against the wall.

The I. H. S. has played and lost its first hockey game. Although the team did not greatly establish a reputation as a hockey team, a feeling of goodwill has been instituted between the towns and schools. A greater interest is being taken in the hockey team since the game and it is hoped that the team will retrieve its loss.

The local hockeyists journeyed to Viking last Friday and were defeated by the high school hockey team. They got the small end of a 7 to 1 score. The game was divided into three fifteen-minute periods. A little snow wasfalling throughout the entire game making the play rather difficult.

First period—the play was fast hard; Viking slammed the rubber past Kenny four times. A multitude of shots were given the cold shoulder however. The local defence was working hard. The forward line made many rushes only to be checked by the Viking defence. The spectators witnessed a clean brand of hockey during this period. Strange ice and lack of team work was the cause of the one-sided score.

Second period—The Irma team was changed slightly. Tom Askin played right wing and John Hollinshead played left wing. The whole Irma team played a defensive game. Viking only getting one lonely goal and that after about ten minutes of play. The local custodian made some miraculous saves. The play was rough; hockey sticks were used affectively as axes, golf sticks, and hooks.

Third period—Line ups were same as in the second period. Viking marked up two counters at the beginning of the period and then the Irma aggression began to show. A little form. A good exhibition of stick-handling and speed-skating was handed out to the crowd. They crowded Viking's goal several times with no luck until Tom took a chance on a long shot and scored. Rough play also predominated throughout this period. John Hollinshead received two bad cuts. No penalties were handed out. An enthusiastic crowd of high school pupils and business men saw the game. The schools and stores were closed at three o'clock to allow the populace of Viking to witness the game.

The line-ups were as follows:
Viking: H. Lawes goal K. Stewart
B. Bishop R. D. J. Hollinshead
S. Ross L. D. Bill Wolf
F. Long R. W. T. Askin
K. Hilliker L. W. G. Sawyer
J. O'Leary Centre G. Fenton
John Noel Subs E. Richardson
R. Gravett Dale Hoover
Mr. MacLeod of Viking was referee. Kenny played good hockey and Forest Law starred for Viking. Irma played against hard luck thru-out the whole game.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between George L. Morrow and William Ketchin & Company, hardware merchants, Irma, Alberta, has from and after the undermentioned date been dissolved and that the assets and liabilities of the partnership have been taken over and assumed by the said George L. Morrow.

NOTICE is further given that all parties indebted to the partnership are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said George L. Morrow.

Dated at Irma, Alberta, this 24th day of January, 1922.

Signed, W. Ketchin,
G. L. Morrow,
Witness: Will Dawson.

CURRENT COMMENT

Editor Irma Times: Very soon be time to elect municipal councillors, and I believe that your paper should use its influence towards getting good men capable of fulfilling their duties if elected. In the past it has frequently happened that men poorly qualified for such a position have been elected; that is, good fellows and perhaps honest, yet inexperienced and with poor ideas of road construction.

Under the slipshod manner of doing the work, by small crews with usually inexperienced men as foremen, a large amount of money has been wasted. Personally, I know of three different grades that have been built during the last few years that have cost the municipality over \$1.00 per cubic yard. I think that there are more than three of these, but I am sure of that many. Also I know of grades equal hard to build that have cost less than 50c per yard, the difference was due to one crew loafing on the job and the other crews doing honest work.

In one ward, at least, last year, the system of having one experienced foreman handle the work over the whole ward. It is safe to say that the system succeeded in getting fully fifty percent more work for the money spent, than in some wards where Tom, Dick and Harry acted as foreman. Under the one foreman system, he can get his tools all together and repaired before work begins and move them along as he goes with no waste of time. Under the old method one man has an outfit for a few days and all the other men have to wait until he is to complete their little bit. As a rule, when the next man gets the tools, some are out of repair, which usually means a trip to town and time lost before the work begins again.

One other cause of waste is avoided by the one-foreman system; i. e., ratepayers are given one chance to work out their taxes under a competent foreman. Under the haphazard way frequently a crew is at work some ratepayers claim they are too busy at home, but later will manage to get permission to work their taxes out by themselves, only to loaf on the job.

If there are several foremen in a ward it is seldom that they do their work alike, one makes a grade 10 or 12 feet wide and another builds them nearly twice as wide. Some will borrow the dirt for a fill at the very edge of the fill. Almost every fill in a few years has to be widened or raised, or both, and frequently the borrow pits dug when the grade was built have to be refilled in part, or entirely. Thus a great deal of work is wasted.

The writer has been across country from the main line of the C. P. R. to the C. N. R. at Manville, also from Edmonton East to Wainwright and can state that our local municipality has as a whole the poorest roads of any he has crossed. It is time to elect men who will try to get roads built and value for the money expended.

Very truly,
IRMA FARMER.

SUNNY BRAE NEWS.

Editor Irma Times: The two gentlemen who were warned to keep away from Sunny Brae school during business hours, wish to thank the writer for the tip. It was the teacher we were after but our plans miscarried. In the future we will come after hours if the roads stay good and the gas hangs out.

The second meeting of the Literary Society was held last Friday in the presence of several guests. The star item on the program was a dramatization of Cinderella. The beautiful princess being personified by Norma McCutcheon while the sentiments of the prince were ably expressed by Sidney Knowles. The Godmother with the magic wand was played by Mary Hubman. An exhibition of Egyptian dancing was cleverly rendered.

The ratepayers of Sunny Brae are represented now on the board of trustees by Mr. Seton M. Miles, Mr. Sellers, and Mr. MacBeth, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stuart Fenton is just recovering from a bad cold. At first it was that to be serious but it did not turn out so dangerous.

Earl's dog "Jack" was presented with a playmate a week ago but sad to say the promising career of "Pup" was cut short by a kick in the head from a vicious hound. He leaves to mourn his loss an unhappy boy a sad dog, and a pair of grieving cats.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders are wanted for the hauling of Coal for Coal Spring School District School.

M. T. Knudson, Sec.-Treas.
Irma, 11p.

VIKING

The question "Resolved that Alberta Should Own Her Natural Resources" was thoroughly discussed both for and against in the semi-final debate here last Friday evening for the championship of Northern Alberta, between debating teams from Viking and Forestburg, the contenders for the honors. Miss Mildred Dadds and Helga Peterson upheld the negative side while Miss Ruth Ross and Leslie Hopkins upheld the affirmative. Both sides made excellent speeches and divulged some points on this paramount question that was a source of information to the large audience that gave each speaker their undivided attention.

After the speeches, while the judge Mr. D. S. McKenzie, of the Dept. of Education, was summing up his points Messrs Nordson and Olson, just over from Norway, favored the crowd with some musical selections on the violin and accordion. Mr. McKenzie then began to give his decision, and to say the least, he kept both the debaters and audience in a mild state of frenzy until he gave his decision—to Forestburg by two points. Before leaving the hall it was learned that Viking had also lost at Forestburg by three and a half points, thus the local team is eliminated from the final debate which is to be held in Edmonton in February. Forestburg will meet Taber high school for the championship of the province.

At Forestburg, the affirmative team, Bruce Collier and Inez Verner, found that the negative team did not wish to come to a direct clash, and the debate was not as interesting for that reason. The team arrived in Forestburg at six p.m., and did not have sufficient time to rest. However, the speeches were good, and had Forestburg tried to come to real debate, the result might have been different. The Judge, Mr. Stickle, of Camrose Normal, said in his address that he had never before in a junior debate heard the equal of the rebuttal given by Bruce Collier. The Viking team put up strong arguments and need not feel badly over the result.

After the debate a banquet was held in the King Edward Hotel at which the two debating teams were honored guests. Mr. J. L. Dadds presided as toastmaster, and after the splendid repast, was in fine humor. A toast list as follows was given:

"To the Debaters" proposed by Mr. D. S. McKenzie, replied to by Miss Ruth Ross and Miss Mildred Dadds. "To the Visitors" proposed by Mr. C. G. Purvis, and replied to by Mr. Jonason, principal of Forestburg school. "To the School" proposed by Mr. Howard Hilliker and reply by Mr. H. L. Brown.

The editor of The News was also called on for a few words.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Purvis opened their splendid home to the Women's Institute Girls Club and friends last Thursday evening when they gave a surprise "shower" to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Thunell, recently married. On the mantelpiece above the fireplace were two kievies dressed to represent the bride and groom, while the house was decorated in pink and white. Cards, games and contests were enjoyed until midnight, when a small wagon decorated and trimmed as to represent a prairie schooner was brought in loaded with beautiful and costly gifts from the boys and girls and friends in the community.

The newlyweds were taken by surprise by this display of costly and handsome gifts and were quite speechless but recovered sufficiently to thank everyone for the extreme goodwill shown. After a dainty lunch had been served, several more contests and games were played, the evening closing with the singing of "They Are Jolly Good Fellows."

The Married and Single men clash in another broom ball game last Tuesday which the single men won, and again last night the single men won out. Both times the married men had to put up the feed. Another is scheduled for next Tuesday evening. The married men are strengthening their line-up and will be out to win.

Miss Anna Jones who has been in training as a nurse in the Royal Alexandra hospital for the past three months has had to give up her duties on account of illness, and returned home last Saturday evening after a two weeks' stay with her sister, Mrs. H. L. Harvey, at Wetaakwin. Miss Jones is greatly disappointed at not being able to continue her course at the present time, but she has received a warm welcome home from everybody.

A deal whereby, H. S. Jensen becomes the proprietor of McLeod's hall was made on Tuesday of this week. Mr. McLeod is giving a dance on February 3rd, which will be the last held in the hall under his management.

Lar Kelly, O'Fitzmaurice and Basil Hilliker accompanied the hockey team to Wainwright last Friday to see the game for the Dawson Cup.

JARROW

Mrs. E. Moore and children arrived home Saturday night after spending about a month with her people at Tofield. She reports a very nice time.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Therou spent Sunday at Carl Lindbergs.

H. McGuire and L. MacKinnon spent Sunday at the Ed. Miller home. They report Mrs. Miller recovering nicely from her recent operation.

Otis Parriott is expected to return at any time. It is rumored that he will not go back alone.

John Therou is laid up with an attack of the grippie. Doing airplane stunts out in the hills is too much for John, we presume.

Lydia Denison returned home Thursday from a two weeks visit with relatives at Vermilion.

Miss G. MacKinnon of Phillips, spent the week-end with her sisters, at Seldom Inn.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Carter, on Jan. 9th, a daughter.

A party consisting of five chaparrons by A. Knudson were out inspecting the R. Brown place a week ago last Sunday. We haven't been informed whether it was for the purpose of buying or renting.

Mrs. J. Holloway was able to return home last Friday from the Royal Alexandra hospital at Edmonton where she had been for the past six weeks. We are glad to report that she is improving nicely.

Last Friday evening several of the neighbors and friends gave a party for Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Archibald at the H. Denison home. The evening was spent in dancing and cards which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Mr. and Mrs. Archibald plan to leave for their new home at Acme about the first of February. Before departing the guests presented them with an aluminum roaster and teakettle. The best wishes of the community go with them, to their new home.

Edward Beaumont who lives on the Milt Urstadt farm had the misfortune of being burned out last Friday night.

Delbert Brown is visiting his sister, Mrs. Claude Shippey.

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